

Claims:

1. A method of producing a multilayer fiber product, comprising fitting on top of a bottom layer consisting of at least one fiber layer (2; 4 – 6) a second fiber layer, which contains a
5 filler and which forms the surface layer of the fiber product (1; 3),
c h a r a c t e r i z e d in that
- the layers are formed by using multilayer technology, and
 - the filler of the surface layer (1; 3) consists at least partially of cellulose or
lignocellulose fibrils, on which light-scattering material particles are deposited,
10 the maximum content of which is 85 % of the total weight of the filler.
2. The method according to claim 1, c h a r a c t e r i z e d in that the slush of pulp is
layered in the headbox of a paper machine in such way that filler and additives are added
to the pulp used in the surface layer/layers of the multilayer product, after which the pulps
15 are fed separated from each other to the headbox and then immediately combined before
the lip of the headbox, where the jet of the pulp slush is directed to the wire.
3. The method according to claim 1 or 2, c h a r a c t e r i z e d by using a filler, which
comprises cellulose or lignocellulose fibrils produced from vegetable fibers by refining and
20 screening, and having an average thickness is less than 5 μm .
4. The method according to claim 3, c h a r a c t e r i z e d in that the light-scattering
material particles are deposited on fibrils, which correspond to a fraction that passes a 50
mesh screen and/or whose average thickness is 0.1 – 10 μm with an average length of 10 –
25 1500 μm .
5. The method according to any of claims 1 to 4, c h a r a c t e r i z e d in that the light-
scattering material particles are inorganic salts that can be formed from their source
materials by precipitating in an aqueous medium.
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6. The method according to claim 5, c h a r a c t e r i s e d in that the light scattering
material particles are calcium carbonate, calcium oxalate, calcium sulphate, barium
sulphate or mixtures thereof.

7. The method according to any of the preceding claims, characterised in that the proportion of inorganic salts of the weight of the filler is 75 – 85 % by weight.

5 8. The method according to any of the preceding claims, characterised by producing a three-layer fiber product, whose non-coated grammage is approximately 20 – 100 g/m², preferably approximately 25 – 60 g/m², the grammage of one surface layer being approximately 2 – 50 g/m², preferably approximately 5 – 20 g/m².

10 9. The method according to any of the preceding claims, characterised in that the ratio of the total weight of the surface layers in relation to the weight of the middle layer (layers) weight is approximately 20/80...80/20, preferably approximately 30/70...70/30, in particular approximately 35:65...65:35.

15 10. The method according to any of the preceding claims, characterised in that the bottom layer comprises chemical cellulose pulp.

11. The method according to any of the preceding claims, characterised in that the surface layer comprises mechanical pulp.

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12. The method according to any of the preceding claims, characterised by producing a thin, multilayer base paper, whose maximum grammage is approximately 80 g/m².

25 13. The method according to any of the preceding claims, characterised by producing a base paper of LWC paper, whereby both the bottom layer and the surface layer/surface layers comprise a mixture of chemical cellulose pulp and mechanical pulp, optionally a mechanical pulp, which is rougher than that used for forming the surface layer, being used for forming the bottom layer.

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